



COVID-19 Vaccines

Frequently Asked Questions

January 7, 2022

Michigan.gov/Coronavirus

Quick Links

[What's new](#) | [Why COVID-19 vaccination is important](#) | [Booster and additional doses](#) | [What to expect when you get vaccinated](#) | [Safety of the vaccine](#) | [Vaccine distribution/prioritization](#) | [Protecting your privacy](#) | [Additional vaccine information](#) | [Where can I get more information?](#)

What's new

[CDC Expands Booster Shot Eligibility and Strengthens Recommendations for 12-17 Year Olds](#)

Why COVID-19 vaccination is important

Who can get a COVID-19 vaccine?

The CDC recommends everyone five years and older get a COVID-19 vaccination to help protect against COVID-19. Individuals 12 years and older are eligible to receive a booster dose.

Will COVID-19 vaccination help keep me from getting COVID-19?

Studies show that COVID-19 vaccines are effective at keeping you from getting COVID-19. Getting a COVID-19 vaccine will also help keep you from getting seriously ill even if you do get COVID-19. Wearing masks, hand washing, and social distancing help reduce your chance of being exposed to the virus or spreading it to others, but these measures are not enough. Vaccines will work with your immune system so it will be ready to fight the virus if you are exposed. Stopping the pandemic requires using all the tools we have available.

Do the COVID vaccines protect against Delta and Omicron variants?

The COVID-19 vaccines authorized in the United States are highly effective at preventing severe disease and death, including against the Delta variant. mRNA vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna) are more than 90% effective at preventing severe illness and death, and Johnson & Johnson vaccine is 66% effective at preventing severe illness and death. Some fully vaccinated people will become infected, called a breakthrough infection. For such people, the vaccine still provides strong protection against serious illness and death.

CDC has been collaborating with global public health and industry partners to learn about Omicron. At this time, we don't. Despite new cases of Omicron, [Delta](#) continues to be the main variant circulating in the US and Michigan.

Booster and additional doses

Am I still considered “fully vaccinated” if I don’t get a **booster** dose or an **additional** dose?

Yes. Everyone is still considered fully vaccinated two weeks after their second dose in a two-dose series, such as the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna vaccines, or two weeks after a single-dose vaccine, such as the Johnson & Johnson vaccine.

What is the difference between an **additional** dose of vaccine and a **booster** dose?

- An [**additional dose**](#) (or third dose) of vaccine is for people who did not develop a full immune response after receiving a two-dose mRNA COVID-19 vaccine series (Pfizer, Moderna). The additional dose helps their body develop a better immune response to the primary vaccine series.
 - Additional doses are given at least 28 days after the second dose of a mRNA COVID-19 vaccine to certain immunocompromised populations.
 - [Learn more about who is eligible to receive an additional \(third\) dose.](#)
- The [**booster dose**](#) is intended to boost immunity among the general public because their immune response may have declined over time. A **booster dose** (or booster shot) is designed to help people maintain immunity longer.
 - If you received Pfizer, booster doses are given at least 5 months after the second dose.
 - If you received Moderna, booster doses are given at least 5 months after the second dose.
 - If you received Johnson & Johnson, booster doses are given at least two months after the dose.
- CDC recommends that people remain up to date with their vaccines, which includes additional doses for individuals who are immunocompromised or booster doses at regular time points. Individuals who are moderately or severely immunocompromised should get an additional primary shot and a booster shot.

Can I get a **booster** dose and an **additional** (third) dose?

Some people who are moderately to severely immunocompromised may receive a primary series of mRNA vaccine (Pfizer or Moderna), followed by an additional dose, then a booster (for a total of four vaccine doses).

People who may receive four doses:

Received an mRNA vaccine (Pfizer or Moderna) and completed the two-dose series and are moderately to severely immunocompromised. People who meet the criteria should receive an additional (third) dose (at least 28 days after the second dose) and may receive a booster dose. Unlike booster doses, additional (third) dose should be the same as the primary vaccine.

Additional Doses

[\[Skip to information about booster doses\]](#)

Who can get an **additional dose (third dose)** of an age appropriate COVID-19 vaccine?

[CDC recommends that moderately to severely immunocompromised people receive an additional dose.](#) This includes people aged 5 years and older who have:

- Active treatment for solid tumor and hematologic malignancies.
- Receipt of solid-organ transplant and taking immunosuppressive therapy.
- Receipt of CAR-T-cell or hematopoietic stem cell transplant (within two years of transplantation or taking immunosuppression therapy).
- Moderate or severe primary immunodeficiency (e.g., DiGeorge syndrome, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome).
- Advanced or untreated HIV infection.
- Active treatment with high-dose corticosteroids (i.e., ≥ 20 mg prednisone or equivalent per day), alkylating agents, antimetabolites, transplant-related immunosuppressive drugs, cancer chemotherapeutic agents classified as severely immunosuppressive, tumor-necrosis (TNF) blockers, and other biologic agents that are immunosuppressive or immunomodulatory.

Can kids get an **additional (third) dose** of vaccine?

Yes, if a child aged 5 through 17 years is moderately to severely immunocompromised, then they should get an additional dose of Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine 28 days after receiving their last dose in the 2-dose Pfizer vaccine primary series. Talk to your doctor to see if your child is eligible.

Do I have to get the same vaccine type for my **additional dose** as I did for my primary vaccine?

Yes. **Additional doses must be the same vaccine type.** If the mRNA vaccine used for the primary series is unknown or unavailable, any age appropriate mRNA COVID-19 vaccine may be administered. [Booster doses](#) do not have to be the same type of COVID-19 vaccine as the primary series. However, adolescents 12 through 17 years of age can only receive Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine for their booster dose. Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine is the only COVID-19 vaccine authorized and recommended for use in in this age group.

Where can I get an **additional dose of mRNA vaccine if I am immunocompromised?** Any vaccine provider administering mRNA vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna) may give an additional dose to individuals who are moderate to severely immunocompromised. If you need help finding a COVID-19 vaccination site, visit [Vaccines.gov](#) or call the COVID-19 Hotline at 888-535-6136 (press 1), 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday-Friday, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., Saturday and Sunday.

Talk to your doctor to see if you are eligible for an additional (third dose). Bring documentation of your primary series.

Do I need a prescription to get an *additional* dose of mRNA if I am immunocompromised?

No, the state does not require a prescription or other verification by the patient or their medical provider. An additional dose of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine should be given to those people who are [moderately or severely immunocompromised](#).

BOOSTER DOSES

[\[Skip to information about *additional* doses\]](#)

Who can get a *booster dose* of COVID-19 vaccine?

Everyone ages 12 years and older are eligible to receive a booster dose after completion of their primary vaccine series.

- Individuals ages 12 through 17 years old may receive the Pfizer booster.
- Adults 18 years and older should receive a booster dose. Preference is given to Pfizer and Moderna, however, Johnson & Johnson continues to be available.

When should I get my *booster* dose?

- If you had Johnson & Johnson for your primary series, get a booster dose at least two months after the primary dose.
- If you had Pfizer for your primary series, get a booster dose at least five months after the second dose.
- If you had Moderna for your primary series, get a booster dose at least five months after the second dose.

Do I have to get the same vaccine type for my *booster* as I did for my primary vaccine?

No. You may choose which COVID-19 vaccine to receive for your booster dose. It is preferred to receive a **Pfizer or Moderna over Johnson & Johnson for the primary series and booster doses**. Individuals ages 12 through 17 years old should only receive the Pfizer booster.

Can children get a *booster* dose?

Everyone 12 years and older should receive a booster. At this time, boosters have not been authorized for children younger than 12 years old.

Where can I get a *booster* dose of a COVID-19 vaccine?

Any vaccine provider administering a COVID-19 vaccine may give a booster dose to those who qualify. If you need help finding a COVID-19 vaccination site, visit [Vaccines.gov](https://www.vaccines.gov) or call the COVID-19 Hotline at 888-535-6136 (press 1), 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday-Friday, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., Saturday and Sunday. Bring your COVID-19 vaccination card or print your vaccination record from [Michigan Immunization Portal](#).

What to expect when you get vaccinated

Do I have to pay for the vaccine?

No. You will not be charged any fees for the vaccine, including any booster or additional doses, even if you don't have health insurance. If you do have insurance, the vaccine provider may charge your insurance an administrative fee, but YOU will not have to pay anything. (If you are uninsured, this fee will come from the Health Resources and Services Administration's Provider's Relief Fund, NOT you.)

Do I need an ID or documentation of chronic conditions, employment, or disability to get the COVID-19 vaccine?

No. In some instances, you may be asked to provide information to verify the county you live in, get you registered, or bill insurance. You may also be asked about your high-risk condition (like chronic conditions, employment or disability) during the registration process. **However, identification/documentation from a health care provider is not required to get a vaccine.**

Can I choose which vaccine I get?

Yes, however [CDC expresses preference for Pfizer and Moderna vaccines](#) over Johnson & Johnson based on the latest evidence of vaccine effectiveness, safety and rare adverse events, and supply.

Receiving any vaccine is better than being unvaccinated. Individuals who are unable or unwilling to receive an mRNA vaccine (Pfizer, Moderna) will continue to have access to Johnson & Johnson's COVID-19 vaccine.

- Children ages 5-11 may receive the pediatric Pfizer vaccine.
- Individuals 12 years and older may receive the Pfizer vaccine.
- Moderna and Johnson & Johnson COVID-19 vaccines are only recommended for those 18 years and older.

You may also choose which COVID-19 vaccine (Pfizer, Moderna, Johnson, and Johnson) you want to receive for your booster dose. Preference is given to Pfizer and Moderna for booster doses, however Johnson & Johnson may also be selected (adolescents 12 through 17 years of age can only receive Pfizer for their booster dose).

If I already received the Johnson & Johnson vaccine as my primary dose, what should I do now that mRNA vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna) are preferred?

If you already received one dose of J&J vaccine it is preferred that you receive a single mRNA booster dose (Pfizer or Moderna) at least two months after receiving the Johnson & Johnson vaccine, if you have not already had a booster dose.

Those who received the J&J vaccine and have not experienced any symptoms of Thrombosis with thrombocytopenia ([TTS](#)) within 42 days are not at risk, but do have protection against severe cases of COVID-19. While an mRNA booster is preferred, those who received a Johnson & Johnson vaccine may receive a Johnson & Johnson booster, but not enough people have received a booster

dose of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine to determine the risk of TTS after getting the vaccine as a booster.

Do minors need consent to receive vaccinations?

Yes. Minors ages 5 through 17 will need a parent or legal guardian consent to be vaccinated.

Will more than one dose of COVID-19 vaccine be required?

It depends on which vaccine you receive. Some COVID-19 vaccines require two doses to complete the series and to build the best immune response. If a second dose is required, it is very important that you receive the vaccine from the same manufacturer both times and get the doses within the required time frame to ensure the best protection from COVID-19.

- The Pfizer and Moderna vaccines require two doses in the primary series. If you receive the Pfizer vaccine the second dose needs to be 21 days after the first dose, and the second dose of the Moderna vaccine needs to be 28 days after the first. **To ensure the best protection from COVID-19, it is important to not skip the second dose.**
- The Johnson & Johnson vaccine only requires one primary dose.
- Everyone ages 12 years and older are eligible to receive a [booster dose](#).
- Some individuals, like those who are immunocompromised, may need to have an [additional dose](#) of vaccine for the best protection.

How will I know which brand of vaccine I received?

You will receive a COVID-19 Vaccination Record Card which will tell you which brand of vaccine you received and when you are due for a second dose, if required. It is important to keep this card.

What can I do if I lose my COVID-19 vaccination record card, it is damaged, or if I did not receive a COVID-19 vaccination record card?

Michiganders, ages 18 years and older, can [access and download their immunization records](#) from the Michigan Care Improvement Registry (MCIR) on their computer or smartphone. Visit Michigan.gov/MiImmsPortal to get started. If an immunization record can't be found, immunization records can be requested from a physician's office or [local health department](#).

- If you did not receive a COVID-19 vaccination record card, contact the facility where you were vaccinated and request either a completed card or a print-out from the Michigan Care Improvement Registry (MCIR) if it was administered in Michigan, be given or sent to you. Both are official vaccination records.

Why does the Johnson & Johnson vaccine primary series require only one dose, when the other vaccines require two doses?

The Johnson & Johnson vaccine has received an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) for one-dose. At this time, you are considered fully vaccinated two weeks after receiving the one-dose Johnson &

Johnson COVID-19 vaccine. If you received a Johnson & Johnson single dose vaccine, then you are recommended to receive a booster dose 2 months or more after the primary dose.

What is the difference between an mRNA vaccine and an adenovirus vaccine?

COVID-19 vaccines help our bodies develop immunity to the virus that causes COVID-19 without us having to get the illness. Different types of vaccines work in different ways to offer protection, but with all types of vaccines, the body is left with knowing how to fight the virus in the future. Neither vaccine uses a live virus – you cannot get COVID-19 from a COVID-19 vaccine.

- **mRNA vaccines give instructions to your cells to make a harmless piece of spike protein from SARS-CoV-2** – the virus that causes COVID-19. Recognizing that the piece of protein doesn't belong there, your immune system builds antibodies and activates T-cells to destroy it. In the future, your cells remember how to destroy the protein, protecting you from the virus. [View: How mRNA vaccines work.](#)
- **Adenovirus vaccine is a type of vector vaccine. This vaccine uses adenovirus (the virus that causes the common cold) to deliver instructions about COVID-19 to your cells through a piece of spike protein.** Your immune system then builds antibodies and activates T-cells to destroy it. In the future, your cells remember how to destroy the protein, protecting you from the virus. [View: How Adenovirus-based vaccines work.](#)

Are the side effects different?

No matter what vaccine you get, [it is normal to have mild side effects](#) like fever, chills, fatigue, and headache as well as pain and swelling in the arm where you received the vaccine. This is your immune system learning how to fight the virus, and indicates the vaccine is working.

Can any doctor's office, clinic, or pharmacy offer the COVID-19 vaccine?

Doctor's offices, clinics, and pharmacies must enroll in the [vaccination program](#) to provide vaccines to patients. Individuals can find a vaccination site at [VaccineFinder.org](#).

If I already had COVID-19, should I get vaccinated? Shouldn't I be immune?

Yes, you should still get the COVID-19 vaccine, even if you have had COVID-19. There is not enough information currently available to say if or for how long after infection someone is protected from getting COVID-19 again; this is called natural immunity. Early evidence suggests natural immunity from COVID-19 may not last very long, but more studies are needed to better understand this.

People who have had COVID-19 should still get a vaccine. CDC recommends getting it after you have recovered. You should check with your health care provider if you have questions.

If I'm fully vaccinated and exposed to someone with COVID-19, do I still have to quarantine?

Fully vaccinated persons who meet criteria will no longer be required to quarantine following an exposure to someone with COVID-19, as long as they don't have symptoms. Individuals should

keep their COVID-19 Vaccination Record Card to confirm their exemption from quarantine. The immune period begins two weeks after vaccination:

- You are ages 18 or older and have received all recommended vaccine doses, including boosters and additional primary shots for some immunocompromised people.
- You are ages 5-17 years and completed the primary series of COVID-19 vaccines.
- You had confirmed COVID-19 within the last 90 days (you tested positive using a viral test).

Learn more about quarantine at Michigan.gov/ContainCOVID.

Safety of the vaccine

Is the vaccine safe?

We understand that some people may be concerned about getting vaccinated. Safety is the first priority in vaccine authorization or approval. The FDA has authorized the emergency use of each of the three COVID-19 vaccines after determining the vaccines meet FDA requirements. And it's important to know that all three of the authorized COVID-19 vaccines were proven to be safe and effective in reducing the risk of severe illness, hospitalizations and death as caused by the virus. Routine processes and procedures remain in place to ensure the safety of any vaccine authorized or approved for use.

More information about the safety of the COVID-19 vaccine is available at the [CDC Vaccine Benefits website](#) and the [CDC Vaccine Safety website](#).

Is one of the COVID-19 vaccines proven to be safer than the other?

All COVID-19 vaccines go through the same process to receive emergency use authorization (EUA) from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Reports to the Vaccine Adverse Events Reporting System (VAERS), a passive safety surveillance system, has shown an increased risk of thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome (TTS) after administration of the Johnson & Johnson COVID-19 vaccine. Cases of TTS following administration of the Johnson & Johnson COVID-19 vaccine have been reported in males and females, in a wide age range of individuals 18 years and older, with the highest reporting rate in females ages 30-49 years.

In a setting where mRNA and Johnson & Johnson COVID-19 vaccines are both available, benefit/risk balance for mRNA COVID-19 vaccines (Pfizer or Moderna) are likely more favorable across all age and sex groups. Because of these findings, CDC recommends a clinical preference for individuals to receive an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine in most situations over Johnson & Johnson's COVID-19 vaccine. However, offering the Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine is preferable to not providing any COVID-19 vaccine primary dose or booster.

How can a safe vaccine be made so quickly?

Vaccine development typically takes many years. However, scientists had already begun research for coronavirus vaccines during previous outbreaks caused by related coronaviruses (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome). That earlier research provided a head start for rapid development of vaccines to protect against infection with COVID-19. No steps were skipped in the development of this vaccine but modifications to the process were made to shorten the timeline without sacrificing safety, such as:

- Overlapping phase I and phase II clinical trials. Phase I studies include a small number of people and evaluate whether the vaccine causes an immune response and is safe. Scientists looked at data from a group of people in phase I as phase II was progressing to make these evaluations.
- While completing large phase III trials, manufacturers began producing the vaccine, so that if it were shown to be safe and effective, they would have large numbers of doses ready.
- While waiting for a vaccine to be ready, many other aspects of vaccine delivery were prepared (e.g., developing plans for how to distribute the first, limited quantities available, ensuring adequate supplies for distributing and administering vaccine).

Can this vaccine give me COVID-19?

No. This vaccine gives your body a code which helps it recognize the virus, so your body can fight it off in the future.

Can I get other vaccines at the same time as a COVID-19 vaccine?

COVID-19 vaccines may be administered at the same time as other vaccines, **including flu vaccine** – there is no longer a waiting period. Your doctor may recommend getting multiple vaccines in one appointment. Be sure to have a discussion with your doctor to discuss what vaccines you may need.

Can I be vaccinated if I have been exposed to COVID-19 and quarantined or isolated for suspected or confirmed SARS-CoV-2?

In general, the people scheduled for COVID-19 vaccine who are exposed to SARS-CoV-2 virus (COVID-19 illness) and quarantined should reschedule vaccination after their quarantine period has ended in order to avoid the risk of exposing vaccinators to the virus. People diagnosed with SARS-CoV-2 infection (COVID-19 illness) before a scheduled vaccination should wait to be vaccinated until after recovery and the end of the isolation period to avoid the risk of exposing vaccinators to the virus.

- [Ask the Experts about COVID-19 – IAC experts answer Q&As](#)
- [Interim Clinical Considerations for Use of COVID-19 Vaccines Currently Authorized in the US](#)

Can people who are pregnant, breastfeeding or trying to become pregnant get the vaccine?

Yes. COVID-19 vaccination is recommended for everyone 5 years and older, including [people who](#)

[are pregnant](#), breastfeeding, trying to get pregnant now, or might become pregnant in the future. If you have questions about getting vaccinated, talking with your health care professional might help, but is not required.

If you would like to speak to someone about COVID-19 vaccination during pregnancy, you can contact MotherToBaby. MotherToBaby experts are available to answer questions in English or Spanish by phone or chat. The free and confidential service is available Monday–Friday 8am–5pm (local time). To reach MotherToBaby:

- Call 1-866-626-6847
- Chat live or send an email [MotherToBaby](#)

[More information for people who are pregnant, breastfeeding, or trying to become pregnant.](#)

Does the vaccine cause infertility?

No. COVID-19 vaccination is recommended for people who are trying to get pregnant now or might become pregnant in the future, as well as their partners. There is currently no evidence that any vaccines, including COVID-19 vaccines, cause fertility problems (problems trying to get pregnant) in women or men.

Are there any tests people have to get before getting the vaccine?

No. You should talk with your health care provider about any questions you have due to your personal, specific medical history.

Does the vaccine have any side effects?

After COVID-19 vaccination, you may have some mild side effects. This is a normal sign that your body is building protection. The side effects from COVID-19 vaccination may feel like flu and might even affect your ability to do daily activities, but it should go away in a few days. Your arm may be sore, red, or warm to the touch. You may have a low-grade fever, headache, and just a general feeling of “not yourself”. These are signs that your immune system is doing exactly what it is supposed to, which is produce an immune response for you to have protection against this disease.

Vaccine side effects can be different in children. Learn more about [kids and COVID-19 vaccines](#).

Can people with a history of allergic reactions get the vaccine?

Most people who have [food or environmental allergies](#) can still get the vaccine. Prior to getting vaccinated, talk to your health care provider if you have had any severe reactions to medicines or vaccines in the past. Learn more about [COVID-19 vaccines and rare and severe allergic reactions](#).

How are side effects being tracked?

The CDC and U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) manage the [Vaccine Adverse Events](#)

[Reporting System](#) (VAERS), a national system to detect any possible symptoms or side effects that occur after someone has had a vaccine. Anyone who had a vaccine can report concerns to VAERS.

What is V-safe?

When you get your vaccine, you will get a link to access the “V-safe [After Vaccination Health Checker](#)” for your phone. Through V-safe, you can quickly tell the CDC if you have any side effects after getting the COVID-19 vaccine. CDC may follow up by phone to get more information. V-safe will also remind you to get the second COVID-19 vaccine dose when needed.

Protecting your privacy

What information will be collected about me when I receive the vaccine?

By reviewing the vaccine specific Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) document and agreeing to be vaccinated, you allow information such as name, address, date of birth and type of vaccine be shared to the state’s registry called the Michigan Care Improvement Registry (MCIR).

Will information collected about me be shared with anyone?

The Michigan Care Improvement Registry (MCIR) database is only visible by approved medical professionals, staff, local health departments, and other officials for vaccination purposes, and they must sign the MCIR Usage Agreement, which governs protection of your information.

Michigan will share vaccination information with the CDC but in de-identified aggregate form (i.e., not containing person-level information such as name, date of birth, or address).

Vaccine distribution/prioritization

How do I sign up to get vaccinated?

To find a vaccine visit Michigan.gov/COVIDVaccine. You can also:

- Check the website of your local health department, hospital or local pharmacy to find out their process or for registration forms; or
- Residents without internet access or need assistance navigating the vaccine scheduling process can call the COVID-19 Hotline at 888-535-6136 (press 1), Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday and Sunday, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. or can call 2-1-1.

How are people who are homeless receiving the vaccine?

Local health departments coordinate with Federally Qualified Health Centers, shelters and other providers to administer the vaccine to people who are homeless.

How are tribal populations receiving the vaccine?

Vaccine is administered to tribal members through tribal health clinics.

How are seasonal/migrant workers receiving the vaccine?

Local health departments coordinate with Federally Qualified Health Centers and other providers to administer the vaccine. [More information on food processing and agricultural workers.](#)

Can I get the second dose of the vaccine in a different state than where I got the first dose?

If you receive a two dose vaccine series (Pfizer or Moderna) it's important to get the second dose of the same vaccine in the time frame required for your vaccine. You might be able to get that in a different state, but you should check before traveling to ensure availability in that state. Consult that state's COVID-19 vaccine website. Make sure you have your immunization records, including the card you were given when you received your first dose.

Additional Vaccine Information

How do I get my vaccine counted in Michigan's data if I was vaccinated in another state?

Work with your health care provider to ensure immunization data is added in the Michigan Care Improvement Registry (MCIR, the Michigan system for recording vaccine information). Once data is in MCIR, it will be added to doses administered on Michigan's COVID-19 vaccine dashboard. This would require the individual who was vaccinated out-of-state to take their immunization record card to their local health department or health care provider and the provider would be able to add it to the MCIR.

Do the COVID-19 vaccines contain fetal cells?

COVID-19 vaccines do not contain fetal cells, even if a fetal cell line is used during any part of vaccine development and manufacturing. The Johnson & Johnson COVID-19 vaccine has been produced by growing the virus in fetal cells during vaccine development and manufacturing (using the PER.C6 line). Such cells were derived from a historic fetal cell line.

The mRNA vaccines (those by Pfizer and Moderna) did not use a fetal cell line to produce or manufacture the vaccine. However, a fetal cell line was used in a very early phase to confirm efficacy prior to production and manufacturing.

Additional information may be found at:

- [COVID-19 Vaccines & Fetal Cells](#)
- [Questions and Answers about COVID-19 Vaccines](#)
- [Vaccine Ingredients-Fetal Tissues](#)
- [Immunization Action Coalition](#)
- [Charlotte LOZIER Institute](#)
- [Science Article](#)

Will getting a COVID-19 vaccine protect against new variants?

- FDA-authorized COVID-19 vaccines protect against Delta and other known variants.
- These vaccines are effective at preventing COVID-19, getting very sick, and dying.
- People who are vaccinated are also less likely to spread COVID-19.
- We don't know how effective the vaccines will be against new variants that may arise.

How much vaccine is going to FQHCs, otherwise known as Community Health Centers?

The amount of COVID-19 vaccine ordered each week for Michigan providers is available on the [COVID-19 Vaccine Dashboard](#). FQHCs have been identified by the federal government and the State of Michigan as an important provider to reach vulnerable populations. The very mission of an FQHC is to provide primary care services in underserved communities.

Where can I get more information?

- More information is available about coronavirus on the [State of Michigan coronavirus website](#).
- More information is available about COVID-19 vaccines on the [State of Michigan COVID-19 Vaccination website](#).
- If you have additional questions, you can contact the COVID Hotline at 1-888-535-6136.
- For more information about coronavirus review: [CDC COVID-19 Vaccine](#)
- Providers who wish to enroll in [Michigan's COVID-19 Vaccination Program](#).